## THE CITY CRISIS.

The Municipal Muddle Still Badly Mixed.

ACTION OF THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

Judge Ingraham to the

Funds Ordered for the Department of Parks -Ingersoll To Be Legally "Interviewed" on Monday.

The Board of Apportionment and the Excise Funds.

Discharge of Employes and Payment of Laborers.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST DEPUTY COMP-TROLLER GREEN.

Judge Ingraham's Order-The Department of Public Parks To Be Supplied with Funds.
In the Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Ingraham
on the bench, the formal order upon the recent decision of the Court regarding the application of the Board of Public Parks, that Deputy Comptroller Green be required to raise money for its use, was entered yesterday. It will be remembered that the Judge, in his decision, decided that assessment bonds should be issued, but reserved the other ques-

ion. The latter question has now been seitled, and the following is the ORDER OF ITS SETTLEMENT. ple of the State of New York on the relation of the Department of Public Parks in the city of New York, and Heavy Bilton, Treasurer thereof, against Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller of the city of New York, and Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptroller, the order having heretotore been made by D. P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of this Court, dated the 7th of October, 1971, whereby Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller of the city of New York, and Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptroller of the city of New York, and each of nem, were required to show cause why a suit of

"But," said Mayor Hall, "this looks very much like giving a DONATION TO TAXATION.

These institutions are authorized to raise money by tax. It is just the same as if we were to donate money to the bepartment of Parks or Fire Department; is it not?"

"No," said Mr. Green, "at is not. These institutions are allowed so much per head. It is an obligation on the part of the city. They are in pressing want of money. They have a large number of children to provide for, and should be cared for. I admit that the appeals from others are just, but There is no money?

The money raised by iteenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors is devoted by "aw to the support of charitable institutions, and as these institutions have presented their claims and the chains have been all carefully examined they should have the money.

Mr. Sween's thought the effect of the resolution would be do use up all the fund in favor of these few institutions, and that it would be more just to ascertain the wants of all the institutions and then give provata to all.

Mr. Tween moved that the resolution be referred to the Mayor. Comptroller and President of the Department of Public Parks, to examine into and te-port.

Mr. Sween's amended by referring the centure. eremptory mandamus should not be issued and rected to them, and commanding compliance ith the several requisitions hereinaiter mentioned, with others, in so far as the same have not been complied with by the said Comptroller, by depositing to the credit of the Department of Public Parks, in the Tenth National Bank of the city of New York, the several sums of money hereinafter mentioned, with theirs, and the said order to show cause, with the affidavit of Henry Hilton, made the 7th of October, 1871, whereon it was granred, having been duly served on the said Richard R. Connolly, the said Andrew H. Green, and the motion now coming on to be heard, and on reading and filing said order and affidavit in support of the motion now coming on to be heard, and on reading and filing said order and the further affidavits of Henry Hilton and George Van Nort on the part of the relators being read and filed in Opposition, and Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel and T. C. T. Buckley, as counsel for the relators, being heard for the motion, and Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel and T. C. T. Buckley, as counsel for the relators, being heard for the motion, and Mr. John H. Strahan for both respondents in opposition thereto, and it appearing that the requisitions were hade by the executive committee fusicad of by the Board, and the connection to the form and sufficiency of said several requisitions.

It is ordered and adjudged that a peremptory mandamus issue out of and under the seal of this Court, directed to the said Richard R. Connolly, Comptroller of the city of New York, and Andrew York, directing and commanding the compliance with its several requisitions made upon the said Comptroller in writing by the Department of Public Parks in the city of New York, and Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptroller, by raising and borrowing upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity of the city of New York in the purposes hereinatter mentioned respectively, and that the said Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller feposit forthwith to the credit of the Department of Public Parks, in the city of New York, in the purposes following, to wit.—The sum of \$25,000 due on the requisition made June 15, with others, in so far as the same have not been omplied with by the said Comptroller, by depositthe credit of the Department of Public Parks,

government."
"But," said Mayor Hall, "this looks very much like giving a

suit of gray tweed, and wore a new-fash-ioned pair of eyeglasses. He entered the inner office, and Mr. Green followed him and took a seat

in the far corner, as usual. Then came the Secre tary, Mr. Corson, with his lock-up book of minutes under his arm. He sat down at the table, unlocked

the book clasp, wrinkled his forehead by raising

his eyebrows, and gazed at Mr. Green and then at

partition of the distribution of the excise moneys to the conjunitee pared. The amendment was accepted and the resolution carried.

A communication from ex-Deputy Comptroller Storrs was read by the Mayor. This was in relation

from which it appeared that but about \$4,000 balance was left for this purpose, which would all be used by November 9, and that at least \$8,000 would be needed to carry on the work until January, 1872, and that unless the necessary appropriation were made by the Board the contractors would be obliged to withdraw their boats and stop the work. After some discussion on the importance of the work to the health of the city the matter was referred to the Deputy Computoller to examine and report at the next meeting. After some little further unimportant discussion the meeting adjourned.

#### ARGUND THE CITY HALL.

The Pine Men After Their Pay Again-Dis-

At the great marble tomb in the City Hall Park vesterday there was about noontime a great deal of apparent excitement. A large number of the laborers employed in laying pipes for the Department of Public Works, who have not received any pay for several weeks, waited upon the Camptroller and asked when, if ever, tuey would to paid. They were referred to ex-Deputy Comptroller Storrs, who assured the men that if they would come on Monday next they might find out whether they could be paid or not. The poor two more, which, at \$2 50 a day, is an item of no

two more, which, at \$2.50 a day, is an item of no small moment to them.

A large number of attachés of the Buréau of Msrkers, comprising clerks, sweepers and cartmen, were dismissed yesterday by Deputy Comptroller Green. The fact of the dismissal was not generally known until lafe in the evening, and there was much gnashing of teeth and loud complaining against the powers that be.

THE BILL FOR STREET CLEANING.

It should be saided that the bill of the street cleaning contractor, presented to the Commissioners on Thursday, was for "street cleaning under contract." from September 1 to October 15, 1871, and "extra street cleaning." under requirements of Board of Health, from July 1 to September 30, 1871.

# NEW YORK CITY.

A new diamond drill has been placed at Hallett's Point to aid in the work of excavation. The tunnel is rapidly deepened, and it may be now settled in the public mind that the obstructions of Heli Gate

four years of age, fell into a barrel of water that was lumber yard, 403 West Twelfth street, and was drowned. The body was removed to the residence of the parents, 467 same street, and Coroner Keenan notified. sunk into the ground of Messrs. Warren & Ward's

Ann Eliza Reynolds, a little girl six years of age, of No. 542 Eleventh avenue, was yesterday run over on the corner of Forty-second street and Eleventh wenne by a team of horses attached to a lager beer wagon, driven by John Duself, fiving in Guttenberg, N. J., and almost instantly killed. The driver was arrested and detailed to await an investigation be-fore Coroner Scalimor.

Professor Ogden Doremus will commence a course scientific lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association November 21. His subject is "The Blessings of Modern Science." The series will be special, and the proceeds will go to the free secture fund. Professor Doremus is too well known to need any extended commendation. The course will be illustrated by brilliant experiments.

Wm. Roach, a lad twelve years of age, on the 26th ult. had one of his feet crushed at the corner of Forty fifth street and Fourth avenue, by a car of the New Haven Railroad Company passing over it. The limb was subsequently amputated at St. Luke's Hos-pital, whither the boy was taken after the accident, and death enseed late on Thursday night. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest. Deceased lived at 745 Third avenue.

On Thursday night Mrs. Mary Foote, late of 417 Pearl street, died in Centre Street Hospital. On Pri-day of last week deceased was run over, corner day of last week deceased was run over, corner of Onver street and East Broadway, by a horse attached to a fruck belonging to Messrs. Rosendule & May, doing business in Chatham square. It is stated the horse became restless while Mr. May held him by the bit and reared and pitched so that the owner released his grasp and the animal ran away, thus injuring deceased about the head and body. Coroner Scarimer was notified and will hold an inquest in the case today. The relatives of deceased conveyed the remains to her late nome by permission of the Coroner.

James Connell, a man forty-five years of age, em ployed as foreman in the American Tract Society's Building, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, met with a horrible death early yesterday afternoon.

## THE NEW CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

The Display of Storm Warnings

Rules for the Guidanse of Mariners and Landsmen in Interpreting the Signal.

Late Researches in Meteoric

his eyebrows, and gazed at Mr. Green and then at Mr. Sweeny, who hat beside Mr. Green, with his legs crossed, so as to show the boot on his left leg. His brows were knit, his hair scraggly, and he looked, by this time, as if he were much displeased at something. Then I'm Golden came in. Mr. Sweeny asked him if he had seen Mr. Tweed. He said Mr. Tweed would be there in a few minutes. There was no use in waiting any longer, and so Mayor Hall asked the Secretary, Mr. Corson, to read the minutes. Mr. Corson commenced to read.

HIS VOICE WAS SO SWEET and mellifluent that the bird by the window evidently envied him and chirped with great gusto. While he was reading? Mr. Tweed came in with his right to efinger bandaged up. He look his seat beside "Squire" Sweeny. As soon as the reading of the minutes had been concluded, Mr. Green offered a resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That there be and hereby is appropriated from the Excise Fund the sum of \$162,1-7 85 for the payment of bills due September \$6, 1971, by the city and county of New York to the following maned institutions, and the Compitalier is hereby authorize it to pay to them the amount due to each respectively, to wit:—

New York Institution for the Instruction of the From remotest historic periods the agency of signals has played an important part in all military operations. Experience long ago demonstrated over any large region of country and in their strategic evolutions on the narrower scene of the battle field. But a contrivance so useful has been variously applied and made as subsidiary to the pris of pence as to the science of war. It is safe to say that in man's battle with the elements—the storm, the tornado and the devastating cyclone—the signal promises to subserve a higher purpose than it has ever done in human warfars. The red flag, which, when seen flying over the Roman consul's tent, was the ancient signal for action, is capable of another and more benish office, to which modern

and storm signal system, has completed its arrange-ments for making known, by telegram and signal, oth to the mariner and all interested, the approach and force of storms and violent gaies of wind. The chief signal officer of the army has just issued from his office in Washington a small pamphiet entitled "Cautionary Signals," which fully describes the signals to be employed by his corps of observersergeants at the various stations and ports through

money donate donate depart which, in a few months, the eye of every American who reads the newspapers has become familiar, and, consequently, to make an intelligent use of the cautionary signal that he may see displayed at any point threatened by dangerons winds. The science of meteorology or meteorics has always struggled under the great disadvantage of having the whole world to explore and being obliged to content itself with detached and fragmentary observations of the boundless nertal ocean, and it is yet in its infancy. It cannot, therefore, be expected that the precision of the more favored sciences shall be at once attained, and the public should be disposed to make allowance for the discreptance of the lands of a watch when and in upon it in a sinuous spiral in a direction contrary to the movements of the hands of a watch when and in upon it in a sinuous spiral in a direction contrary to the movements of the hands of a watch when and in upon it in a sinuous spiral in a direction contrary to the movements of the hands of a watch when the public should be disposed to make allowance for the discreptance of the public should be discreptance of the cannot, therefore, be expected that the precision of the more favored sciences shall be at once at lowance for the discreptance of the cannot, therefore, be expected that the precision of the more favored sciences shall be at once at lowance for the discreptance of the public should be discreptance. This side with the strong with a taken the more favored sciences shall be at once at lowance for the discreptance of the public should be discreptance. The science and the public should be discreptance of the public should be discreptance of the public should be discreptance of the public should be discreptance. The science and the public should be discreptance of the public should be di

miles an hour and to continue at that velocity for several nours, within a radius of 100 miles of the station.

It is hoped that eventually it will be practicable to add a second signal, giving warning of severe gales. Each signal, as now used, is expected to hold good for the space of eight hours from the time at which it was holsted. When no signal is displayed it indicates that the office has no knowledge of any approaching danger suitient to justify the issue of a storm warning. But as this is not only the case when really no dauger exists, but also, in many cases, may be the consequence of the failure of the felegraphic connection of the central office at Washington with outlying stations, the absence of the danger signal should not lead the mariner to relax his watchfainess of the weather nor to neglect to obtain the latest and fullest information from the station observer and elsewhere. To obtain the most exact information let him get the "Weather Bulletin" or "Weather Map," published by this office, and also the general "Synopses and Probabilities," or the so-called "Press Reports" furnished all newspapers free of cost.

If the mariner finds that high winds are prevailing within 200 miles of the port at which he is he should first ascertain what the disturbing cause is that produces these high winds. According to meteoric laws well known, the cause of this severe disturbance of the atmosphere is usually an excess of barometric pressure over some district and a deficiency over some neighboring region. The atmosphere cocan, like the aqueous cocan, cannot for a moment rest or cease to maintain an equilibrium, which evereludes it.

If the region of low barometer be very small the

cease to maintain an equilibrium, which ever eludes it.

If the region of low barometer be very small the area of violent winds will be correspondingly contracted, as in tornadoes on tand, and especially such tornadoes as are seen in the Mississippi valley.

It is a well established fact that all storms increase in severity as they contract, and, on the contrary, lose their rotatory velocity and tangential violence as their area becomes larger.

High above the earth both regular and abnormal air currents frequently blow with immense force and velocity, and make themselves known by the furious speed they give to scud cloud, cirrus, cirro-stratus and other clouds. Thus at Mount Wasnington the Signal Service observer frequently reports a violent southerly wind on its summit, when all sround the base of the mountain there are brisk northerly winds, and vice versa. It is evident that this upper air current has an influence upon the aerial stratabeles it. Even if no fall in the barometer be noticed prisk winds may be experienced, owing to the fact that the air in rapid motion overhead may drag along with it that on the surface of the ground; but in general it may be stated that ninety per cent of the winds that are dangerous to navigators are accompanied by areas of notably high and low barometer. Now, when the barometer falls over any region the inertia of the surrounding air causes some time to clapse before it is set in motion, and similarly a large mass of air moving with rapidity preserves its motion after the exciting cause is removed. Thus it may happen that strong winds exists at the moment, but has existed a short time previously.

Again the space encosing the partial vacuum,

cy in the display of signal series and ending the amount of the experienced and ending the strictly and solely cautionary, and designed to call forth the diligent study, and designed to call forth the diligent study ports to watch, when in the beginning of the undertaking and in the infancy of meteoric science the prudence and propriety of speaking guardeily and limiting the announcement to a mere probability of perli must be manifest to all. It is hardy a conceivable case, and certainty eral way whether these are approaching towards his neighborhood or departing from him, and this knowledge leads to several practical and important

not one known ever to have occurred, in which any disastrous storm failed to give its own premonition to every one who carefully observed the daily rise and fall of the quicksiver in the barometer. The cantionary signal, combined with the weather reports from which it was deduced, cannot fail to convey to all who are really concerned to know the future weather every essential fact connected with the alarming perturbations of the atmosphere, and, we were about to say, as much so as if the warning were legibly inseribed by an oracle on the very face of the heavens.

The signal decided upon by General Myer is a square red flag, with a square centre of black, for denoting dauger by day, and a red tantern to denote danger by might. It is highly important for the public to fully understand and at once know that the signal office will display only one signal, and that one signal, and that case of probable danger.

There will be no

and East Atlantic consts.

5. When perceived o't the coast of Fiorita or off the South Atlantic they, in the fall, winter and spring, may be expected to move slowly up the coast, preceived by northeasterly winds and rain.

6. While these conclusions will almost always bold good and will correctly indicate the most general average phenomena attending the movement of the disturbing areas of low pressure, it must be flowne in indict that THE DISTURBING

air is found in great quantities over extensive forests and marshes, capenually where the aboriginal trees of the forest bave been bus slightly invaded by the actiler and emigrant. It is also very noticeable over fields of the forest bave been bus slightly invaded by the actiler and emigrant. It is also very noticeable over fields of the control of the crawn more or less strongly. Towards the most atmospheric bands, which overlang the valleys of strengths opinion bands, which overlang the valleys of strengths opinion bands, which overlang the valleys of strengths and expectably forwards the degree warm occan currents, file and especially forwards the degree warm occan currents, and especially forwards the great warm occan currents, and have a seen that the control of the first stream, storms and crowness of the product of the first stream, storms and crowness of the product of the stream of the change of the control of the burricane.

8. When the low barometer on the west of the Appalachtan chain of mountains causes easierly whose on the Atlantic const. these force a mass of air up the western slopes of these bills, and this, as if rises, becomes more and more nearly exturated, so that the low pressure west of the mountains may be expected to be rapidly practice of the mountains may be expected when they arrive at the Mississippi Valley to produce cloud and probably storm cantrol. Districtures a density of the Mississippi Valley to produce cloud and probably storm cantrol. Districtures a density of the sturbing agency of large quantities of vaporeladen art it is encessery also to regard the contrary intensices of dry air sand those existed by areas of sandy soils and thut little rainfall. Such acreed by areas of sandy soils and thut little rainfall. Such acreed by areas of sandy soils and thut little rainfall. Such acreed the properties of the west and Northwest. Whenever a supply of the vapor the force of the sturbing agency of rainger the contrary intensices of the sturbing agency of the first of the saltern

begin to feel the proximity of water they resume their origi-nal force and often surpass it.

11. Relitions of Arras of Mioh Barometer.

11. Residue the forces attracting the areas of low pressure we have also to consider the pressure of any area of high barometer; this, by causing a system of decidedly strong wind to circulate around it in the anti-cyclonic direction, may drive the storm centre (whether it be a small formatio or an extensive cyclone) before it, so as to undergo quite a change in its path.

Thus we find that there is a small construction of the state of

direction about the area of low barometer in the interior of North America, those traced during the winder months move about the area of high parometer in the interior of the continent, in the direction of the movement of the watch hands. These great areas of high pressure are, however, ever varying in outline and position, thus giving rise to changes in the storm paths.

18. Whether the observer determines the probable movement of a given storm centre, by means of these general considerations or not, he cannot safely neglect the indications of his awn barometer. The experience of the past fifty years has borne uniform testimony to the pre-eminent value of the indications of this injurtament, taken in conjunction, of course, with the wind and weather.

As far as we know, it is a physical impossibility for storms of disastrous volence and magnitude to occur without scrious fail or at least oscillation of the quecksirer in the harometric tibe.

But if read by itself and not connected with other fusituments in indications—for example, of thermometer, hygrometer, ac., and also the natural signs of the heavens—the barometer fails to reveal the meteor.

110w To FIND THE LOW BARDOMETER.

14. If it is suspected that a centre of low pressure is in the neighborhood of the observer, landsman or samma, and he eximate facing it, he will find the wind blowing from some point on his left toward some point on his right; and, wire serve, if he stands sacing it, he will find the direction of the local winds, but that from which the low clouds are moving. The very high clouds should not be used.

This yute is practically deduced from Bays-Bailot's "Law of the Winds." Since the wind was made for the movement of the centrality deduced from Bays-Bailot's "Law and of the billy of this rule to the British weather reports, an allow-ance of about one hundred pilles was made for the movement of the centrality educed from Bays-Bailot's "Law in cantinual motion, it is evident that "we must not interpret the rule too strictly." In investiga

Attitude of Attitude of And to

rated in the upper strata is radiated down to the earth, as well as out into space.

Examination of the weather charts will show that the temperature varies much less over cloudy than over clear districts; that it varies less in low than in slevated regions; that it is warmer on one side of an area of low or migh pressure than on the other, and generally warmer in advance of any storm centre and colder in the rear.

The meteorologist, in search of the confines of the storm area and the path of its advance, will carefully compare the reported temperature of consiguous stations (lying in this path) both with each other and with the isothermal lines for the season.

By careful attention to the position of the areas of rising and failing temperature he receives an early intimation of approaching storms.

Sometimes it may happen a heavy swell or rollers or a confinsed groundswell may be observed at places where not only is there no wind at the time, but to which the wind that caused these movements of the water will never reach. At the Cape Verde islands, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope and at many other places this swell of the sea is felt on a large scale, and is due to the rapid movement of a storm wave, which forms in the centre of a marine cyclone, and attends, or rather precedes, the heart of the storm as it moves in its path.

On the lakes this phenomeaon is observable, and is useful in gaming carly intimations of very severe gales. If the water first recedes and then suddenly rises disturbance may be looked for.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION

Third Day's Proceedings-Important Discussion on the Bate of Interest and Life Insurance Risks-Speeches by Actuaries and Visitors

The above Convention met again yesterday, and the Committee on Permanent Organization reported through Mr. Albert W. Paine, of Maine. The constitution of the Convention was submitted. It was bers from the persons having charge of insurance matters in the several States and Territories, ap-Reynolds, of Alabama, it was resolved to accept the report and lay it on the table for future discussion. The President nominated Messrs. Ciarke, of Massachusetts, William E. Harvey and Henry C. Keisej

as Committee on Valuation of Insolvent Companies

as Committee on Valuation of Insolvent Companies.

The Constitution.

First—The Convention shall be composed of the several officers having charge of insurance departments in the States and Territories and District of Celumbia. Where none exist the Governor has the right to appoint a member, and any member may set by proxy or appoint a substitute.

Its officers shall consist of President, Vice President, Secretary and Executive Committee of three, of which the President shall be chairman.

The annual meeting shall be held on the third Wednesday in May.

Whenever the President shall be held on the third takes his place and becomes a member of the Executive Committee, and when both cease to be members the next in order of the Executive Committee becomes its Chairman, the remaining member or members having all the powers of the committee until the vacancies are filled.

THE REPORT

THE REPORT preceding the above constitution, which recon mended a permanent organization on the basis that each State and Territory shall be requested to supeach State and Territory shall be requested to sup-port the same by defraying the expenses of their delegates to the annual Convention every year, was read and adopted as the sense of the Convention. On motion of Mr. Paine it was resolved that the constitution efforce should be laid on the table, printed and distributed to the members for perusal and consideration before final action. On motion of Mr. UAINES, of Louislane, it was re-solved that all the standing committees be in-stracted to report on Monday next, except that on

regulation.

Reports of the Committees on Rate of Interest,
Rate of Mortality, Net Valuations, &c., was taken
up for consideration.

Mr. HARVEY offered the following, which were

On marine and faland navigation risks the whole of the pre-mums received on all unexpired risks should be charged as a liability and held as an insurance reserve. Fifty per cent of the premiums reserved on unexpired fire risks having one year or less to run and a provide of the premiums on fire policies having more than one year to run, should be charged as a liability or reinsurance reserve; provided that the fire reinsurance reserve shall not be less than forty per cent of the primiums received during the year; that fire companies should, as rapidity as practicable, accommulate an extra reserve

he floor. ed the Convention in favor of

Mr. Hewrtr addressed the Convention in favor of the four and a half per cent rate.

Mr. Rugulars recommended the adoption of the American experience table of mortality and four and a half per cent interest per annum as the data now proper to be designated by law in each of the Staica as the basis for calculating net premium and net values of insurance policies.

Mr. Clarke, of Massachusette, said that at this stage of proceedings he was not prepared to fully state his views. He came to the Convention open to conviction and strongly in favor of the practice of his own State. From all that he had heard and read he had failed to discover any reason to justily any departure from the standard of his own State. If the American experience mortality standard were adopted it would be cutting loose from what was known to be a safe basis to an uncertain, immatured and untried standard. In Massachusetts the universal sentiment is in favor of the standard which they had. The companies of that State were a unit in this regard. He believed it was to a large extent so in Connectiont. He had no doubt that other companies in other West would take the same ground. Although he was savished that the severity of the Massachusetts that did act and several of the companies to suffer, yet he saw nothing to justily a departure from this safe rine. Hot, at the same time, he wished to state that if he neard anything to change his opinion he would be glad to do so, lie thought the application of the amendment, which would enable companies and admitted to the public confidence.

Mr. Mason, of the Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield, was of an opinion that a four per cent rate of interest was as large a rate as could be safely given, because it was likely that in the progress of the years in civilized communities four per cent and as a processed by the same of the country. The difference paid between the four per cent and six per cent interest is paid for no other purpose than as a reserve for the tall of interest. It should be sought from

### A PARILY RROKET UP.

A Well Known Bunker Accused of Lurcens

and Honorably Discharged.

Emil Justh, of the firm of Justh & Co., bankers and brokers, 63 Exchange Place, was arrested by Sergeant McComb and Officer Tuliey, of the Jeffer. and brokers, 53 Excoange Place, was accessed and brokers, 100 per court squad, on the Jefferson Market Police Court squad, on thursday afternoon, upon complaint of a commission merchant named John L. Burleigh, doing business at 23 bey sireet. The case, upon being called up for examination, revealed some facts which went to show that Justin was more sinned against than similar. Mr. Justin states Burleigh has been on too intimate terms with his wife for several months, past, and had in his possession several letters, his wife had written him, which ho desired to get in his possession. In order to do this a private detective was employed and \$200 aggred upon as the price to be paid for the letters. While Burleigh still had the letters in his possession Justin clasms Burleigh appeared before Justice Shandley. At Jefferson Market, and made antidevit that the activers had been stolen from him and were in the possession of Justin. After procuring a search warrant, Justin claims Bur eigh delivered the letters in his possession and took charge of them. Justice Shandley, upon hearing Justin's Attement, promptly descharged tim, and holds non-

THE EXAMINATION OF INGERSOLL. Judge Ingraham Settles the Order in the Case-The Court Fixes the Examination for

by Ingersoll.

The following is the

Monday Next Unless an Appeal be Taken

The order for the examination of Mr. James H.

Ingersoil, pursuant to the recent decision of Judge

Ingrabam, of the Supreme Court, was yesterday

morning settled; or, in other words, the specific form of the order was promuigated by the Court,

FORM OF THE ORDER. \* This case coming on to be heard on the or-der granted by Mr. Justice Barnard for the ex-

amination of the defendant Ingersoll under section

391 of the Code, in order to enable the plaintiff to prepare his complaint, and the defendant Ingersoll

having previously appeared, in pursuance of such

order and of a summons to so appear and

be examined, and after reading and filing the summons in the action, the amdavit of

Wm. F. Havemeyer, the pisintiff, on which the order for the examination of the defendant inger-

To Be Provided Por.

At about one o'clock yesterday "The Squire"-Mr. P. B. Sweeny-with his peculiar smile and brisk sten, walked into the Mayor's office, and, after nodning good-naturedly to everybody, took a seat at the table in the Mayor's private room and immediately commenced to write a letter. Shortly after Deputy Comptroller Green entered the outer office with his new black hat on. He made a bee line into the room, executed a right angle, made another tree line and right angle to ward the private room, and was about to enter, when he saw the Squire seated at the table. He started back, as if he had been hit or shot, and stood in the passageway until Mayor Hail came in. The

win. F. Havemeyer, the pisintif. on which the order for the examination of the defendant Ingersoil was granted, and on reading and filing the affidavits of Joseph B. Young and John Hardy and the deposition of Richard O'Gorman on the part of the defendant Ingersoil, and on reading and filing the order to show cause why the order for the examination of the defendant ingersoil should not be vacated, and on reading and filing the adidavit of George C. Barrett on behalf of the plaintiff, and after hearing counsel for pisintiff and defendant, it is ordered:

Frist—That the aforesail order to show cause why the order for the examination of the defendant Ingersoil should not be vacated be and the same is hereby discharged

Scood—That the defendant Ingersoil submit to an examination.

Ihird—That the said examination be and the same is hereby adjourned to the 23d day of October, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M. of that day.

Fourth—That the time of the planning to serve a compazint be extended till twenty days after the close of such examination.

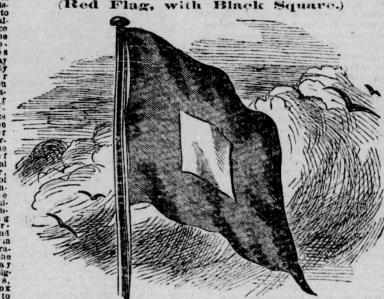
Fifth—That in case the defendant Ingersoil shall appeal from this order, and shall do so in time to notice the said appeal and place the same on the calendar of the November general term of this department for argument at such general term, that in such case all proceedings under such order for the examination of the defendant lagersoil shall to and are hereby stayed till the hearing and decision of such appeal. BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Meeting of the Commissioners-Disposition of the Excise Meneys-Appeals from Charitable Institutions-The Removal of "Night Soil"

mmediately commenced to write a lethority after Deputy Comptroller Green the outer office with his new black hat one a beeline into the room, executed a right lade another bee line and right angle toprivate room, and was about to enter, when he Squire seated at the table. He started if he had been hit or shot, and stood in the way until Mayor Hail came in. The was dressed in an entere new street, He was a native of New York.

to Begin Immediately.

With cautious, yet rapid progress, the Signal Service of the United States, to whom a year ago was entrusted the organization of a weather telegraphic



of peril must be manifest to all. It is hardly a conceivable case, and certainly not one known ever to have occurred, in which any disastrous storm failed to give

safety signal. To prevent all misapprehension we give below the official text, which, ed and pondered, can leave no un-certainty in the mind of any one

THE CAUTIONARY

vice. United States Army—a red flag with black square in the centre by day and a red light by night—displayen at the office of the observer and other prominent places throughout say city signification. It has from the information had at the central office in Washcaulion of hard of har

recarding on the part of navigators and other introduces to be endangered by a storm, the inspection of truckers to be endangered by a storm, the inspection of rewes, righting, &c., and general preparation for rough weather.

3. It calls for frequent examination of local barometers and other instruments by ship contains or others interested, and the study of local signs of the weather, as clouds, &c., &c., By this means those who are expert may often be confirmed as to the need of the precaution to which the cautionary signal calls attention, or may determine that the danger is over estimated or past.

ary signal calle attention, or may determine that the danger is over estimated or past.

DANGER ON LAKES AND ON LEE SHORES.

This red fing or red light, known as the cautionary signal, is displayed when the information in the possession of the office induces the belief that dangerons winds are approaching.

This term dangerons winds has a meaning varying somewhat with the locality in which the winds occur. Thus, the severe gales of the Atlantic Ocean, which somethies attain the horricane velocity of fifty, sixty or seventy mites an hour, are seldom equalled on the lakes. But, on the lakes, where the sea room is limited, winds that are reported from the lake coast as "brist"—i. e., from fifteen to twenty-five inlies an hour, in which a ship on the ocean would carry all her cauvas—frequently become dangerous to navigation. Moreover, it is important to remember also that the direction of the wind often determines whether it is to be dreaded. Experience demonstrates that most danger is to be apprehended when the wind shlowing on to a lee shore. The cautionary signal might, therefore, be properly expected only for ports time threatened. For inland and well sheltered points, as Pallimore and Philadelphia, this distinction cannot be easily made. It has, therefore, been decorated